

The American Observer

A free, virtuous and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. — James Monroe

VOLUME IX, NUMBER 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1939

Program Is Mapped For U. S. Democracy

Editorial Board of American Observer Stresses Needs of Nation in World Chaos

BASIC PROBLEMS ARE RAISED

Cooperation of Students Requested for Success of 10-Point Formula to Strengthen U. S.

The statement which follows, prepared by the Editorial Board of the Civic Education Service, appears simultaneously in THE AMERICAN OBSERVER and its associated publication, the Weekly News Review. The purpose is to set all readers to the task of strengthening American democracy at a time of great crisis. From time to time during the school year each of these papers will deal in detail with the separate items of the program here set forth. The forthcoming articles in each paper will be prepared with the needs of its own readers in mind.

These are not ordinary times. This is an age of world upheaval. Nations are fighting for their lives in the halls of diplomacy, and some of them on the fields of battle. Forms of government and of civilizations are threatened, and wise citizens in every country must give thought to national foundations—to means of maintaining national strength. This statement holds, whatever happens in Europe and in Asia this week, this month, this year. Stress, turmoil, and danger, rather than tranquillity, security, and confidence, characterize the era in which we live. We cannot alter that unpleasant fact merely by ignoring it.

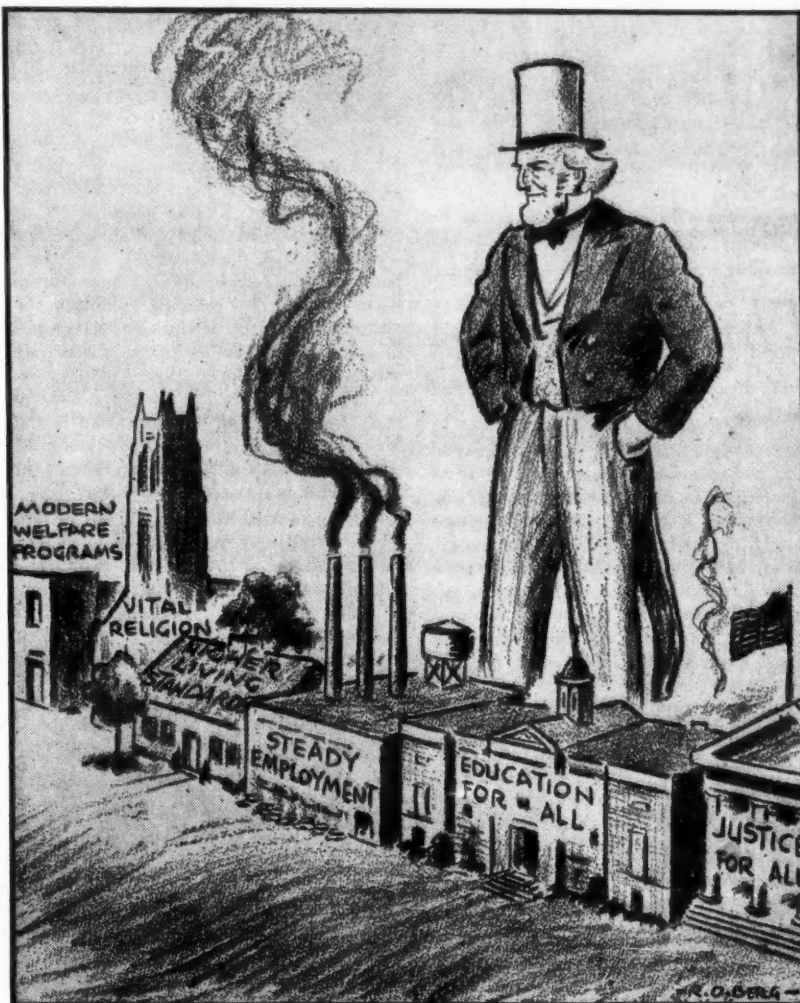
Program for America

We Americans need not falter or despair or lose our poise even in a world of unsettlement and danger. We have here a great domain, the richest resources in the world, an energetic and hopeful population. We can make this a land of lasting safety and security if we set ourselves to the task in a spirit of enlightened patriotism. We have everything needed for the building of an abiding civilization characterized by humanity, justice, and culture. But we must correct certain weaknesses. We need to work untiringly at the job of self-improvement. We need to keep in mind the objectives which must be realized if America is to be safe and strong throughout the years.

We submit below a set of such objectives, and we call upon our readers to give them careful thought. From week to week we shall take up these objectives, one by one, and introduce our readers to problems connected with the attempt to realize each. We shall not undertake to say how any one of them shall be achieved. We shall present conflicting points of view, hoping that our readers may make up their minds through the democratic process of fact-finding and tolerant interchange of opinion. We do ask readers, however, to keep the objectives in mind; to give thought and attention to them, and through their thinking and their discussion to formulate a program for America—a program which will keep America safe and strong and democratic.

We submit the following list of objectives, toward the realization of which, in our opinion, all patriotic Americans should strive:

(Concluded on page 8)



THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

BERG CARTOON

A Program of Action

It is an excellent thing for one to be well informed, to know what is going on, to have opinions on matters of public policy. It is for the purpose of making information available and of encouraging the formation of opinion that such papers as THE AMERICAN OBSERVER are published. But the work of citizenship is only partly done when one knows what is happening and has ideas about what should be done. Knowledge itself is of little value unless it is used. The well-informed man does little for his community or his country unless he does something about it. We need citizens who think and then act.

One form of action in a democracy is, of course, the formation and expression of opinions. We ask our readers, therefore, to study the goals of American life which are presented on this page by our Editorial Board, and then to decide how they may best be realized. When a decision is reached about the way to achieve the goals, the next step is to help influence public opinion in favor of such courses of action. The danger is that many readers will not do this. Some, at least, among them will study programs here set forth as a lesson upon which they are to recite. They will not feel a responsibility to do anything about it.

We hope that not many readers will take the matter so lightly. We hope they will feel the urge of patriotic duty. For each citizen, young and old, is under obligation to help strengthen America and to make our democracy safe and efficient. America does not call upon its citizens at this time to take up arms in its defense. But there are other ways to save a country. One serves his country when he puts public interest above selfish desires, when he conquers the laziness and inertia which, to a certain extent, afflict all of us, and works for the country, giving time and thought to the solution of public problems, local and national.

It is too much to expect, naturally, that every student will be active in the effort to help solve his country's problems and to make this a better and a stronger nation. But many of you who read this paper are anxious to do so. You have confidence in your ability. You feel the call to leadership. We urge those of you who have within you the powers of leadership to use those powers and to use them for the public good. Do not look upon your studies of public problems merely as lessons to be learned, but as guides to civic action. Remember that you need not wait until you are gray-haired or even until you are 21 years of age to serve your country. Read, study, think, discuss, not for the sake of the reading and thinking but in order that you may serve your community and your nation in an hour of crisis and in a spirit of true patriotism.

Issues of European Crisis Are Studied

Polish Question Forms Part of Broader Problem of German Domination of Europe

SOVIET POSITION ANALYZED

Dispute Is Climax of Long-Standing Conflict of Interests Among Major European Powers

As one tries to come to an understanding of the complex issues involved in the European crisis, many concrete questions of fact present themselves. We are taking up a number of these questions in this article. Our purpose is to clarify the more important problems and issues with which the European nations will be dealing for some time to come, either at the conference table or on the battlefield. As we go to press, it is still uncertain whether there will be war or peace, for THE AMERICAN OBSERVER is obliged to go to press early with this, its first issue of the year, and we cannot present and interpret the latest news as we do regularly week by week. It is certain, however, that the issues here described will be subjects of active controversy among the nations for a long time to come. The important question is whether they will be fought through the instrument of war or in the halls of diplomacy.

Danzig and the Corridor

Why are the Germans so intent upon acquiring Danzig and the Polish Corridor?

There are two reasons. First, it is a matter of pride. Whenever a nation is defeated in war and has territory taken away from it, it is natural that the people of that country should wish to get back the territory they lost. Furthermore, the Corridor cuts completely across Germany, separating East Prussia from the rest of the country. The Germans do not like this any more than we in the United States should like it if Canada were given a strip of territory separating New England from the rest of the country.

But that is not the whole explanation of Hitler's demand that Danzig and the Corridor be given back. If Germany gets the Corridor, Poland will be cut off from the sea. She will be an inland country. She can secure supplies only by bringing them through a neighboring nation. Most of her commerce will have to pass through Germany. By controlling this commerce, Germany can hold a whip hand over Poland; can, in fact, control her economic life. If Germany should get the Corridor, Poland will be compelled to do Germany's bidding in order that she may be permitted to secure supplies from the outside. She will become practically a German colony. She will lose her independence almost as completely as Czechoslovakia has lost hers. The 35,000,000 inhabitants of Poland will be added to the people dominated by the Germans. They will be a part of the German system, and this will help Germany in her efforts to expand even farther.

Why do the Poles consider it so necessary that they keep Danzig and the Corridor?

The answer to the first question suggests the answer to this one. The Poles do not want to lose their independence, which they fear they would if Germany took away from them their outlet to the sea. Moreover, despite the fact that the Corridor extends through territory once

(Concluded on page 3)

CG
030176
16407
1939/11
915009



THE CITY

GENDREAU

The trend toward urban life and urban ways is one of the truly outstanding events of the present era, says Dr. Otto Neurath in "Modern Man in the Making."

- Straight Thinking -

I. Wishful Thinking

IT is important that each person should give up all habits of thinking which prevent him from finding facts accurately and from coming to sound conclusions. One habit which interferes with fact-finding and opinion-forming is wishful thinking. The wishful thinker is one who wants something to happen and then makes himself think that it will happen. For example, he may say, "I think the Republican ticket will be elected next fall." Now, if that is a judgment which he has formed as a result of examining evidence, well and good. But frequently it is little more than an expression of desire. If one wants the Republicans to win, he makes himself think that they will win. Of course, the same thing is true of the Democrat who fools himself into thinking that his ticket will be elected merely because such a result is in accordance with his hopes. This form of wishful thinking is so common that when someone predicts the success of a party his friends are likely to assume that he wishes that party to be successful.

We witness a great deal of wishful thinking in regard to the outcome of the international crisis. Many people are saying that Hitler is in grave difficulties. Radio commentators have hinted that his army would not follow him if he went to war. Dorothy Thompson actually indulged in laughter during a broadcast as she contemplated Hitler's predicaments. Insofar as this is based on reasoned judgment, it is not wishful thinking. It is likely, however, that in most of these cases the desire to see Hitler in trouble had much to do with the conclusions reached.

One who engages in wishful thinking is likely to erect a wall around his search for truth. He wishes intently, let us say, for a British-French victory in case of war. He likes to read pleasant things. He likes to have his wishes gratified. Whenever he comes upon an article which predicts British-French victory, he reads it carefully, while skipping articles which make contrary predictions.

One naturally wants to think that his conclusions are correct and that his opinions are sound. If, then, he is a believer in the New Deal he is likely to read books, newspapers, and magazine articles which take a position similar to his own and feed his vanity by showing that his opinions are sound. The anti-New Dealer makes a similar mistake and looks only for facts which sustain his opinions.

Persons of this kind shut themselves away from evidence which might be at their disposal if they were more open-minded. One of the most common sources of ignorance and error is to be found at this point. Nearly all of us have a tendency to come to an opinion first and without much evidence. Then we look for facts to sustain it. This is just the opposite of

what we should do. The scientific method is to gather evidence first and then form a conclusion in keeping with the evidence.

Sometimes a whole population engages in wishful thinking. Millions of people at the same time delude themselves into thinking something is true merely because they want it to be. In certain times in history practically all the people of a nation have believed that they were a superior people with God-given mission to rule other peoples. Because they have wanted to be strong enough to rule over others, they have assumed that they were.



And sometimes this delusion has led them to destruction or to catastrophe. Before the great depression started in 1929, millions of Americans deluded themselves into thinking that business trends could move upward forever, and that the "boom" would never end. They wanted this to be true, and examined no evidence proving that it was without truth.

We should not be pessimistic. We should not lose confidence in our powers to grasp truth. But we should be realistic and should not allow ourselves to be fooled too often. The straight thinker does not allow his desires to get in the way of his search for fact or of his opinion-building. He may do as much shouting as anyone for the cause in which he believes, but he is always honest with himself and is not afraid to look facts in the face even though they may be unpleasant.

What the Magazines Say

OF all the opponents of the foreign policy of the Roosevelt administration, none is more eloquent than Charles A. Beard, the eminent historian. His views are clearly set forth in an article appearing in the September issue of *Harpers*. "President Roosevelt's foreign policy is clear as daylight," he writes. "He



proposes to collaborate actively with Great Britain and France in their everlasting wrangle with Germany, Italy, and Japan. He wants to wring from Congress the power to throw the whole weight of the United States on the side of Great Britain and France in negotiations and in war if they manage to bungle the game." This policy, Dr. Beard argues, is fraught with serious dangers, and it is high time the American people recognized these dangers. Europe's quarrels do not concern this country. The United States should tend to its own business by solving the economic problems which confront it. In this way, it will be strengthening democracy at home.

Incidentally, the entire issue of the September *Harpers* is devoted to articles by outstanding authorities on America's position in the

"Modern Man in the Making" Gives Picture of Progress of Civilization

ONE of the most difficult tasks confronting the citizen of the twentieth century is to understand the modern age and to fit it into the general procession of civilization. What is it that makes the present age "modern"? What are the outstanding characteristics of the present which set this age apart from the many eras of the past? To what extent is the modern age a continuation of trends and tendencies whose origins are to be found in a remote past?

These are a few of the questions which Dr. Otto Neurath undertakes to answer in a book which is likely to receive wide attention during coming months. It is called "Modern Man in the Making" (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, \$2.95), and it may have a considerable effect upon future writing. For Dr. Neurath combines the written word with drawings or pictographs to get his ideas across to the reader. It was he who developed the "Isotypes," or picture language, used in this book. Nearly half of the space of "Modern Man in the Making" is taken up with Isotypes, and at least half of the statements contained in it are made in the picture language.

A large part of this book is devoted to the historical backgrounds of many of our current social and economic problems. There have been drastic changes not only in man's technical environment, due to the introduction of machinery, but also in his hopes and fears and aspirations. For example, one of the characteristics of the modern age is the improvement in health. In earlier times, fear of death from frequently recurring plagues was an important fact. While plagues have been brought under control and public health has improved, a new specter has arisen to haunt modern man. That is the fear of unemployment and the loss of security resulting from it. The author makes the following comparison between the ancient and the modern phenomenon:

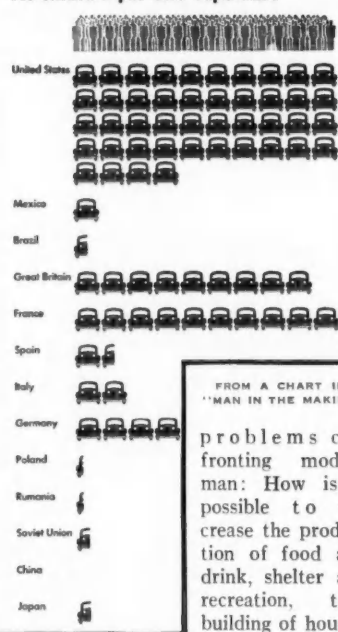
People learned to fight epidemics centuries ago. A tendency to fight unemployment and its causes is becoming more evident. Unemployment and pauperism do not menace everyone as directly as the plague did. If poverty were infectious, it might have disappeared like the plague. But economic depressions, wars, revolutions, and counterrevolutions take the place of fear of the plague. To remove these growing dangers would involve serious alterations of some major social institutions. The fight against the plague was possible without any important social changes.

Another characteristic of the modern age, which has had a vital bearing upon "modern man in the making," is the trend toward urbanization. More and more people are living in cities. This trend is closely connected with the industrialization

which has overtaken the world since the so-called Industrial Revolution. The trend has been accompanied by an unprecedented growth in population. These changes have greatly altered the way of life of human beings. People have more leisure time to devote to pursuits not connected with earning a living. They have been given technical innovations, such as plumbing fixtures, automobiles, radios, telephones, refrigerators, and hundreds of other products which have altered their way of life. At the same time, strains unknown to mankind of former days now add to his personal problems.

Despite all the so-called economic progress of the modern era, the extremes of wealth and poverty still exist, even in the richest of countries. "No one now pleads that poverty is a necessary or worthy institution. A nation without paupers has no desire to create them." It is coming more and more to be recognized that this wide disparity has no connection with the supernatural or with such things as sunspots. Whatever the causes, they constitute a social problem which must be solved if the modern age is to make progress. Here Dr. Neurath raises one of the fundamental

Automobiles per 200 Population



FROM A CHART IN
"MAN IN THE MAKING"

problems confronting modern man: How is it possible to increase the production of food and drink, shelter and recreation, the building of houses, schools, and theatres, and to reduce working hours, the number of accidents, disease, and other burdens?

problems, and to reduce working hours, the number of accidents, disease, and other burdens?

"Man in the Making" is by no means an abstract book of economic and social theory. It is a vital presentation of the pageant of mankind in his long path toward modernity. Not only does it emphasize the elements which make the present age modern, but it brings into clear focus the weaknesses and the problems of modern man. It is an exciting book for the intelligent citizen who would understand the world in which he lives. It is not the author's purpose to suggest policies or solutions. His is the important work of analysis of trends and tendencies which have made the modern age what it is and which have created the problem of the present.

The American Observer

A Weekly Review of Social Thought and Action

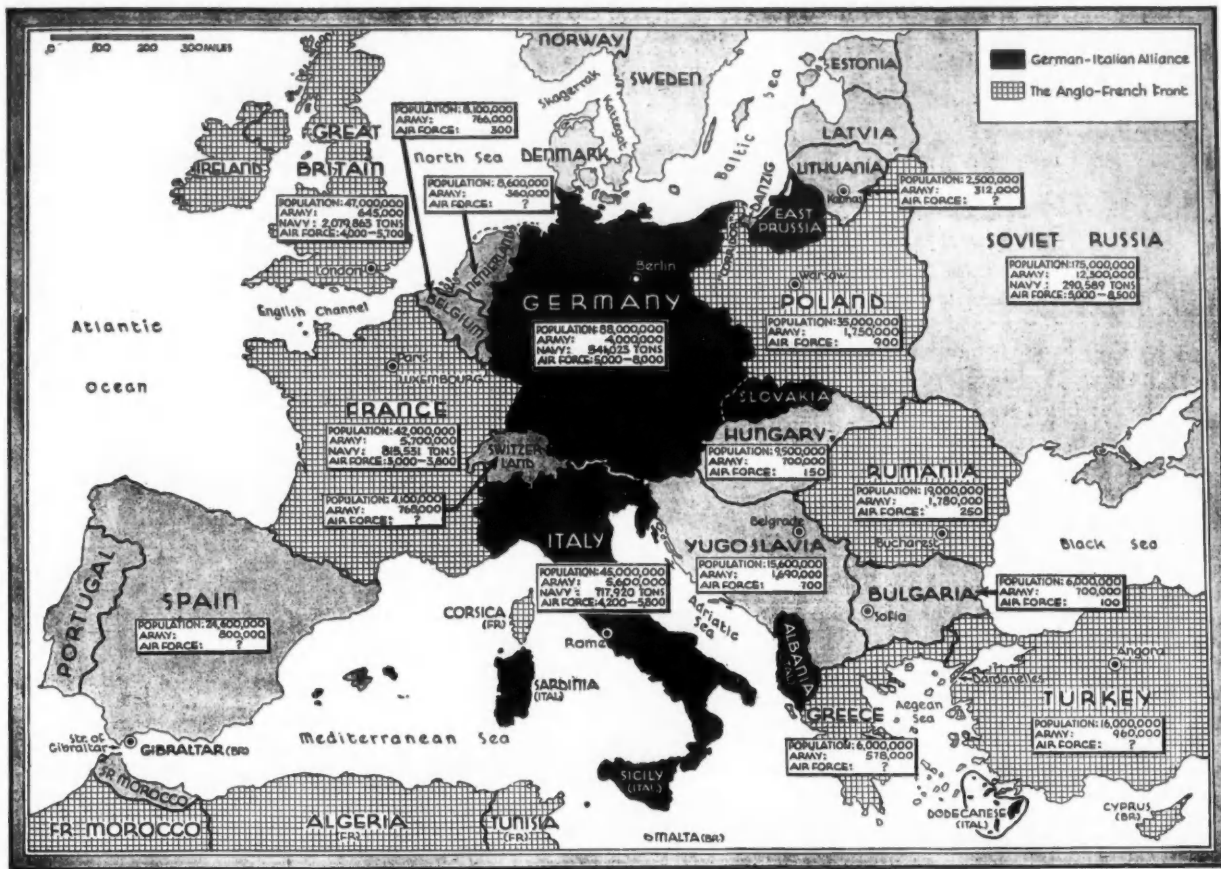
Published weekly throughout the year (except two issues in December and three issues from the middle of August to the first week in September) by the CIVIC EDUCATION SERVICE, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
Subscription price, single copy, \$2 a calendar year. In clubs of five or more for class use, \$1 a school year or 50 cents a semester. For a term shorter than a semester the price is 3 cents a week.

Entered as second-class matter Sept. 15, 1931, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

EDITORIAL BOARD

CHARLES A. BEARD HAROLD G. MOULTON
FELIX MORLEY DAVID S. MUZZEY
WALTER E. MYER, Editor

PAUL D. MILLER, ANDRE DE PORRY
CLAY COSS, Associate Editors



THE POPULATION AND THE ARMED STRENGTH OF THE VARIOUS NATIONS OF EUROPE

Issues Involved in European Struggle

(Concluded from page 1, column 4)

owned by Germany, about nine-tenths of its inhabitants are Poles.

Poland would not be completely throttled if Danzig, now a free city, were turned over completely to Germany, but she would be hurt. Poland now has two ports very near each other. She has Gdynia, which is in the Corridor, and then she has rights in Danzig. Danzig is at the mouth of the Vistula River and it is more convenient for the Poles to carry on a large part of their commerce through the port of Danzig. They would lose their commercial privileges if Danzig went to Germany.

German Aims

Is there reason to think that if Germany obtained the Corridor she would be satisfied and would insist upon no further expansion?

On the contrary, there is reason to think that, strengthened as Germany would be by having Poland in her grip, she would move toward further expansion even more rapidly. This brings us to the question of what Germany, or rather what the German government under Hitler, wants. The Germans insist that they must have what they call *lebensraum*, or "living space." Germany itself is a land of dense population and of poor resources. The Germans feel that they must obtain more resources. They must be able to secure food and also the raw materials needed by their great manufacturing industries.

They might, of course, obtain these materials from neighboring nations by ordinary trade among free peoples. But they are not satisfied to do that. Trade with foreigners may at times be cut off, especially during a war; and Germans want to be sure that they have access at all times to these things which they need. Their plan is to dominate the smaller countries near them—eastward and southward—countries which produce the foodstuffs and minerals and other supplies which Germany needs. They hope to obtain a large measure of control over Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and perhaps other countries. They would like also to obtain the Ukraine, which is a province of Russia; but they are willing to give up this ambition for the moment rather than run the risk of fighting Russia. It is much easier to dominate the little nations.

The Germans do not intend necessarily

to fly their flag over these countries and incorporate them as parts of Germany. They do intend to maintain sufficient control over them so that they may be certain at all times to have access to the foodstuffs and raw materials they need. They insist that they cannot permit anywhere in central Europe a government which is hostile to them or friendly to their enemies. They must be able to dictate governmental policies to these smaller nations and to tell the people of these nations what their trade relations with Germany shall be. They insist practically that they be able to write the tariff laws of all these countries. In effect, they would make these small nations colonies or protectorates, though they might not be called that.

How can Germany be prevented from acquiring such control over central Europe?

Only by evidence that she is opposed by force superior to her own. The Germans will try to realize their aims either by diplomacy, by threat of war, or by actual fighting, depending on the circumstances. They will not give up their plans quickly or easily. They had plans of this kind before the World War. They were defeated in the war, but their hopes remained and their program was revived. As we said a while ago, the outcome of the present crisis is in doubt as we go to press. By the time this paper reaches its readers, the war may be on. In that case, whether or not Germany is checked in her ambitions, will depend on the outcome of the war. On the other hand, war may be averted and in a short time the nations may be gathered around the conference table to try to settle the problems of territory and power. If the Germans feel that they cannot win a war, they may be compelled to make compromises. There is every evidence, however, that, so long as the present government is in power in Germany, the plan of domination will be kept in mind and from time to time the Germans will try to make progress in that direction.

Position of Russia

Why did not France, Great Britain, and Poland try harder to get Russian help when that seemed possible?

It was probably never possible to get Russia's help except at a heavy price. If the British and French were obliged

to have Russian help in order to win, Russian power and prestige in Europe would be increased. Now, it must be remembered that Russia is a Communist nation. The Communist party, which controls things in that country, has done away with private property. Individuals no longer own stores, factories, farms, and shops. These are owned by the state. If Russia's influence expands, there is a probability that communism will also spread—that it will spread to the countries bordering on Russia and even into Germany, for fascism as practiced in Germany is not very different from communism as practiced in Russia. There is still private property in Germany, but it is so rigidly controlled by the government that property rights amount to very little.

The Poles went so far as to say they did not want Russian armies to enter Poland in their defense even if they were at war with Germany. The property owners in Poland thought that if Russian armies marched into their country they would bring communism with them, and the property owners would be in danger of losing their property.

Reasons for Pact

Hitler has always proclaimed himself as an uncompromising enemy of communism. Why did he come to terms with Russia? Apparently he felt that he was obliged to do so—that if Great Britain and France were attacking him from the west and Russia from the east, he would lose. He thought it necessary to make a deal with Russia in order to save himself.

What do the Germans gain by the agreement with Russia?

A great deal. Not only can they be sure that the vast Russian armies will not march against them and that Russia's tremendous air fleet will not attack them, but also they will have access to Russian food and raw materials. With Russia out of any war that may come and friendly to Germany, it will be much harder for Germany's enemies to blockade her and starve her as they did in the World War.

What does Germany lose by the deal?

(a) Germany had formed an agreement with Italy, Spain, and Japan called the "anti-Comintern," anti-communist pact. Now that pact is broken. This has had a serious effect, from the German standpoint, on Italy. The Italian people are intensely

anti-communist. Their enthusiasm for the German alliance has now weakened. It seems possible, as we go to press, that Italy may go so far as to refuse to help Germany if she should go to war.

(b) The Franco government in Spain is so intensely anti-communist that it has withdrawn its support from Germany now that Hitler and Stalin have come to terms. This is important, for in case of war, Spain will not allow the Germans to have air bases in their territory or submarine bases in their ports. A very serious threat to the safety of Great Britain and France is thus removed.

(c) Japanese support is apparently withdrawn from Germany. The Japanese fear Russia but felt fairly secure so long as the anti-Comintern pact existed. They thought that if Russia should attack them in the Far East, Germany would attack Russia in the west. Now Germany has made a treaty with Russia saying that if either Germany or Russia should go to war, the other will not help its enemies. This means that Japan cannot expect aid from Germany. It means also that if Germany is at war she cannot depend on Japanese help, which in turn means that the British will not have to keep a large part of their fleet in Asiatic waters, but can concentrate it in Europe—a very important advantage.

Significance of Struggle

Can the struggle now going on, either on the battlefield or at the conference tables, be rightly called a struggle between democracy and its enemies?

In part the contest is the age-old struggle for power and territory. Germany is trying to acquire more land. So is Italy. The British are trying to hold together the empire which they have won in earlier years. France wants to save her colonial possessions.

It is also true, however, that democratic nations are pitted against nations which are not democratic. In Great Britain and France, people elect their officials, have a large degree of freedom of speech and press, and live under capitalism. Individuals own farms, factories, shops, and so on. These nations are in competition with nations which do not permit their people to elect the officials, where speech and press are not free, and where private ownership of property means very little. The German deal with Russia indicates that the Nazis and communists may be coming close enough together so that they can act in common. This makes the threat to capitalism even greater.

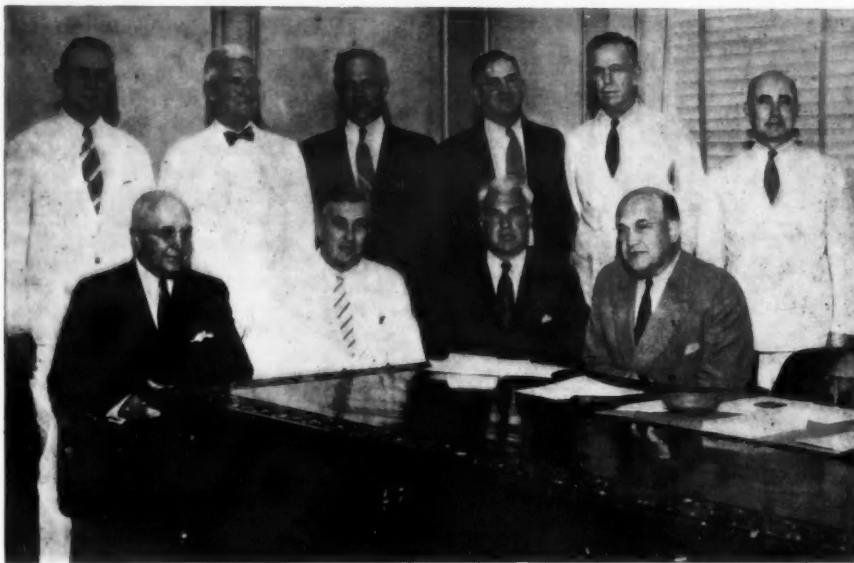
Does the fact that democracy to a certain extent is involved imply that the United States should take its place beside the other great democracies, Great Britain and France, helping them either at the conference table or on the battlefield, as the case may be?

Not necessarily so. That is an entirely separate matter. American opinion differs sharply on the question of whether we can best serve democracy by taking part in European struggles, or by staying at home, maintaining our strength, and trying to solve our own problems. Arguments on this point are finely balanced, and we shall give much space to that controversy in later issues of this paper.



WIDE WORLD

READY FOR ACTION



THE WAR RESOURCES BOARD

These are the men who would take charge of the nation's economic life if the United States should become involved in war. Front row (left to right): Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president, Brookings Institution; Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison; Edward R. Stettinius, chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation, and also chairman of the War Resources Board; Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson. Back row (left to right): Commander A. B. Anderson, navy liaison officer to the board; Admiral Harold R. Stark, U. S. Chief of Naval Operations; Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; John Lee Pratt, General Motors Corporation; General George C. Marshall, U. S. chief of staff; and Col. H. K. Rutherford, U. S. army secretary to the board.

DOMESTIC

Political Scene

There is not for the fact that the international situation has been at such a crucial stage, the American people would be devoting a great deal more attention to the national political scene. Whatever happens in Europe, however, it is certain that politics will be prominently in the public eye during the coming weeks and months. With the nominating conventions only nine months off, the struggle for power within each party and between the parties is already well under way.

The big question mark, of course, is whether President Roosevelt will run for a third term. The majority of political observers are inclined to think that he will not if he can select a candidate of his own choice. It is thought that he may throw his support behind Paul V. McNutt, whom he recently placed at the head of the Federal Security Administration. Mr. McNutt, formerly governor of Indiana and governor general of the Philippines, has apparently convinced Mr. Roosevelt that, if he were elected president, he would carry on the broad outlines of the New Deal program.

There is still the general belief, however, that if there should be war in Europe, or if the so-called conservative element of the Democratic party, led by Vice-President Garner, appears to be winning control of the party, President Roosevelt will again throw his hat into the political ring.

In the Republican party, Thomas Dewey, according to all polls, is still far out in front in the race for the nomination. If the rank and file of the party have their way, he unquestionably will be the Republican candidate. Next to Mr. Dewey in popularity is Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, and next in line is Senator Taft of Ohio, son of former President Taft.

Business Pickup

Business in this country has moved steadily forward in recent months. Production in nearly all lines has been increasing. Steel mills are operating at 20 per cent greater capacity than they were a year ago. The electric power output of the country is at a higher level than it has ever been before. Automobile manufacturers are planning for a big year, one of the biggest since the depression began. Chain grocery stores are doing a 10 per cent larger volume of business than they did 12 months ago.

These are only a few signs of better times. Business is not yet back to the high level reached during the first half of 1937, but it is expected to reach this goal in the year ahead. What is responsible for the pickup is a matter of sharp dispute. The Republicans and certain anti-New Deal Democrats claim that businessmen have more confidence since Congress is placing a check on certain activities of the administration. The New Dealers

claim, on the other hand, that it is the government's spending program which is largely responsible for promoting recovery. They point out that Congress appropriated more money this year than ever before in the history of the nation.

War Resources Board

Should the United States go to war, or find it necessary to go on a wartime footing, six civilians would automatically be catapulted into positions of enormous responsibility. They are the members of the War Resources Board, recently set up by the Departments of War and Navy to study plans for mobilizing the nation's industries in case of an emergency. In such an emergency the board would become an executive agency of the government acting directly under the President.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., 38 years of age and highest executive of the United States Steel Corporation, has been named chairman of the board. Since it will be his task, in the event of war, to bring business, labor, and government into close cooperation, it is an important fact that he is respected by industrial and labor leaders alike.

The war board, which at present has the status of advisory committee to the Army and Navy Munitions Board, is studying the present industrial situation. It knows what each factory is doing and what it could do if it had



HIS SUCCESSOR?

Paul V. McNutt, federal security administrator, is considered a likely possibility for the Democratic presidential nomination next year.

to. In the event of war, the board would see to it that industry met the government's demand for 10,000 different kinds of products, ranging from boots to bombs.

Seashore Park

America's first national seashore park is being built on North Carolina's sand banks. When it is finished, the park will contain 65,000 acres of land, with 100 miles of Atlantic Ocean front. Grass is being planted and trees are being set out to beautify the inland. Cottages, bathhouses, bicycle trails, and picnic grounds will take care of thousands of visitors.

Many persons will be attracted by the hunting and fishing. Unlike the rest of our national parks, however, this one offers swim-

The Week at Home

What the People of the World Are

ming and boating in the ocean inlets. Today the area is a wintering place for migrating waterfowl. There are also deer, fox, otters, squirrels, and rabbits. In the salt marshes, ponies and cattle run wild. Remnants of early sea disasters have left many historical wrecks along the shoreline. The first coast guard museum in this country will be built in an old lighthouse in this area. Its relics will include reminders of the rescues which have been made in that region.

Labor Fights Labor

War on virtually all fronts is expected to continue with renewed vigor next month as the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations hold their respective conventions. Far from avoiding the conflict, John L. Lewis recently prepared a new battlefield when he ordered his brother, "Dennie" Lewis, to organize workers in the building trades into CIO unions. The million-odd members of the AFL's 22 building trades unions form the backbone of that organization, and Mr. Lewis' move made it clear that he was ready to intensify his feud with the AFL.

Among the teamsters and machinists, where the Federation has a strong lead, among the automobile workers, where the CIO is in the saddle, and among the warehouse workers, where the battle is about even, there is also intense rivalry. Peace talks between the two organizations were held during the spring but were called off in April, and there seems little likelihood of their resumption at this time. The AFL meets in Cincinnati on October 2 and the CIO convenes a week later in San Francisco.

Free Lunches

The Surplus Commodities Corporation has, for some time, been buying surplus farm products in an effort to keep up their prices. After making such purchases, however, the Corporation has been faced with the problem of disposing of the products without disturbing markets. It has met this problem, in part, by making donations for free lunches to needy children. Last year, 30,000,000 pounds of such foods as citrus fruits, dry skim milk, grain cereals, butter, and eggs were given to provide lunches for children in 14,000 schools situated in low-income areas. School officials said that the results of this aid were quickly apparent in better health, improved attendance, and better scholarship records of those receiving the aid. As a result, the FSCC, in cooperation with farm organizations, educational groups, and child-welfare and health groups throughout the country, is planning to expand the program this year so as to make the lunches available to approximately 5,000,000 children as compared to the 800,000 who were helped each month last year.

American "Refugees"

When Europe's war began, it did not come as a complete surprise to the State Department, which announced that in the event of war a special unit would be established to assist Americans in returning home. Despite cancellations of German and Italian sailings, possibly 10,000 tourists have returned since the scare broke out, but over 90,000 Americans still remain in Europe. A quarter of these, tourists without homes or connections in Europe, would become an immediate worry to the Department of State.



CALL TO ACTION

BRESSLER EDITORIAL CARTOON

Officials are convinced that American vessels could "take care of the problem in an orderly manner," although it was admitted that all the tourists would not get home as rapidly as they might wish. If there were great delay, the Maritime Commission might charter private vessels now on other runs, but naval ships would not be used except to transport civilians to places of safety.

Still at Work

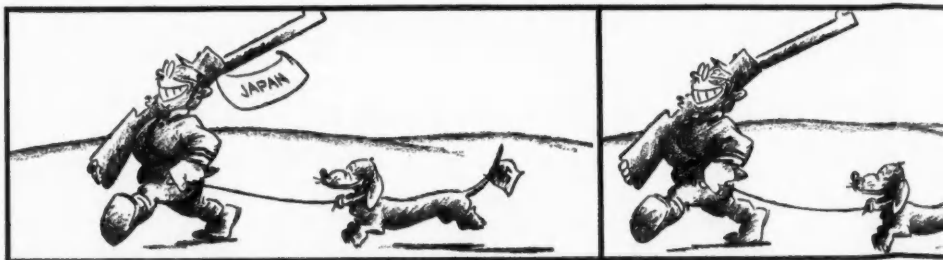
This fall, although Congress has adjourned, no less than six congressional committees will investigate various phases of American life.



OVER HERE
The United States army recently engaged in extensive maneuvers in to defend the nation's eastern seaboard. According to reports the ment and trained mar

The Dies inquiry into un-American activities is already at work, as is the powerful Temporary National Economic Committee, made up of members of both houses and representatives of six government agencies. The latter committee, of which Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming is chairman, is investigating investment banking and will turn its attention next week to the oil industry. In February it will publish a report which is expected to furnish the basis for new antitrust legislation.

The LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee, brought back to life by the last Congress, will continue its work under the famous Wisconsin senator and will seek to unearth evidence against the Associated Farmers of California, an organization which is allegedly suppressing the civil rights of farm labor on the coast. Another House committee will investigate the



IMAGINE HIS SURPRISE

Home and Abroad

Are Doing, Saying, and Thinking



claims that the National Labor Relations Board is biased and partial. Senator Wagner of New York, head of the Senate Banking Committee, is carrying out an inquiry into the banking policies which should be followed by the government. At a date not yet set, a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee will look for politics in the workings of the WPA.

War Games

Fifty-two thousand regulars and reserves of the first army last month went through maneuvers near Plattsburg, New York, and



ER HERE
maneuvers in Virginia and New York to test the ability of the army
reports the maneuvers revealed a marked deficiency both in equip-
ment and man power.

they did not make a very good showing. Although he praised the "high quality of the men who are the rank and file of the army," Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum added that morale and spirit alone did not make an efficient army.

The soldiers' chief weakness lay in the actual conduct of battle. General Drum pointed out that half the men taking part in the war games "had never fired their weapons in a combat course of instruction." The troops exposed themselves to the "enemy" in a way which would have been fatal in real warfare. Units fighting side by side became separated, and there were cases of "serious delays in distribution of orders." The inexperienced reserves were also jittery in the presence of tanks and took unnecessary precautions in protecting themselves from the "carburetor cavalry."



HIS SURPRISE!

The greatest peacetime maneuvers in the army's history showed the need for an efficient field force, which would be well trained and familiar with actual conditions. Then in the event of an M-Day, when the United States declared war and mobilized, these trained soldiers would be of great value in preparing green reserves and recruits for service under fire.

FOREIGN

Democracy in Yugoslavia

Ever since the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes were first gathered together in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, in 1918, the politics of that mountainous Balkan state have been among the stormiest in Europe. Seemingly unable to agree on any important issue, the majority Serbs, and their chief opponents, the Croats, have persistently refused to cooperate. In 1929 the Serbian King Alexander imposed a dictatorship upon the country. Five years later he was brought down by the bullet of a Croat assassin in France, but the dictatorship survived him partly through Prince Paul (regent to the present boy king, Peter), but more through various premiers.

Even the dictatorship, however, has been unable to remedy the weakening effect which this policy of noncooperation has exerted upon Yugoslavia's international position. This has been particularly apparent since the growing strength of Germany and Italy has forced the Yugoslavs to abandon their working agreements with France and England. The worst danger was that Hitler might decide to intervene to help the Croats as he intervened in Czechoslovakia to "liberate" the Slovaks.

Sobered by the growing danger of the breakup and partition of Yugoslavia, Serb and Croat leaders gathered in a series of earnest conferences recently, and agreed, after 20 years, upon a way of life. Under the terms of the new agreement a sort of federal state will be established under which Croats and Slovenes enjoy partial autonomy and proportionate representation in the national government. The dictatorship is to be abolished in favor of a parliamentary democracy. The announcement of this news was received with great joy in all parts of the country which proves that the desire for democracy in southern Europe is not dead.

Decline of Amsterdam

The collapse last month of the banking house of Mendelssohn and Company, one of the oldest and most famous banks in Europe, typified the decline of Amsterdam as a great money center. The opening of the nineteenth century found Amsterdam the greatest money market in the world. But the Napoleonic Wars proved the gold vaults of this old Dutch city to be too vulnerable, and the gold stocks and valuable securities began to move to the greater safety of London, just as they are moving to New York today. Never since those days has Amsterdam regained its prominence as a financial center.

The Mendelssohn firm was ranked among the leading banking establishments of Europe, along with the Rothschilds, Lloyds, and Barclays. It was founded by a family which included among its members not only bankers but composers and philosophers as well. It



These rolling acres, tilled with loving care by generations of sturdy peasants, are typical of thousands of miles of territory in Europe. This is the land which would be overrun by armies in the event of war.

was a power in itself, bargained with emperors and kings, won and lost wars, and greatly influenced the political history of the European continent.

Latin-American Resources

The Foreign Policy Association, outstanding research organization, in a recent report shows the importance of the Latin-American countries at the present time. Latin America contains only six per cent of the world's population, but it is the richest raw-material-producing region not under the control of one of the major powers. It produces 88 per cent of the world's coffee, 31 per cent of its cocoa, 20 per cent of its copper, almost nine per cent of the cotton, 15 per cent of its sugar, 13 per cent of the tin, 16 per cent of its wool, and 42 per cent of the world's silver. Other important products which could be obtained in large quantities if the resources were properly developed include chromium, antimony, and tungsten. Great hope is held for the development of Brazilian rubber, thus providing a new source of supply in the event of war. Because of this wealth of natural resources, the United States is turning its attention more and more to Latin America.

The League in China

Although the efforts of the League of Nations have failed to deter Japan in her drive against China, other activities of the League are rendering a vital service to the Chinese. The League is helping China in its fight



THOUSANDS OF SCENES LIKE THIS WERE ENACTED IN EUROPEAN RAILWAY STATIONS AS RESERVISTS ANSWERED HURRIED CALLS TO THE FRONT A SHORT TIME AGO.

against cholera, malaria, smallpox, dysentery, and other epidemic diseases. Thirty mobile laboratories, fully equipped and staffed by League doctors, are patrolling the road to Burma and other great Chinese highways. Several million doses of smallpox and cholera vaccines are being administered; quinine is being given malaria patients, and in the cholera-infected areas the doctors are also disinfecting all wells with chloride of lime.

Mexican Oil Dispute

Although negotiations have been going on for more than a year between representatives of American oil companies and the Mexican government, little progress has been made toward settling the dispute. The dispute arose early in 1938 when the Mexican govern-

ment took over the property of American oil companies, valued at some \$200,000,000. About a month ago, the Department of State intervened in the hope of settling the controversy. A proposal calling for a compromise whereby the oil properties would be operated jointly by a three-power board comprising the companies, the Mexican government, and three neutral oil experts, has been rejected, and the deadlock remains.

Both sides now seem willing to bide their time, hoping that future events will play into their hands. The government of President Lazaro Cardenas, for its part, hopes to increase the present output (about half that of former years) and to continue selling the oil to Germany, Italy, and Japan. The companies are hoping for the overthrow of the Cardenas government in the next elections or for an administration in Washington which will adopt a stronger policy toward Mexico.

British Colonies

Three years ago the British government appointed a committee to investigate social and economic conditions among the nearly 60,000,000 people spread out all over the world in 48 separate territories governed by Great Britain. The committee's report revealed a state of unrest throughout the British colonial empire—an unrest which came not of German, Italian, or Japanese agitation, but of poverty, disease, and insufficiency of diet. The committee confessed it was "bewildered" by the mass of unpleasant information it accumulated, and the report had considerable effect in Parliament.

The result of this report came recently in a sweeping shakeup of the colonial office. It was done quietly, almost secretly. Having brought in an outsider, Sir George Gater, to act as chairman, the government hopes to formulate and set in motion some program to remedy the admittedly bad social and economic conditions in the British colonies, since Britain wants no troubles arising within the empire in such dangerous times as these.

Reconstruction in Spain

The government of General Franco in Spain has spent the greater part of its time since the close of the civil war in the task of reconstruction which always follows a war. One of the principal tasks has been unifying the country. Not only have those who opposed the Franco forces in the war had to be brought into line, but the various groups which supported Franco have been divided. The Falangists, who were among the general's staunchest supporters, are a fascist group which is demanding drastic reforms, including the taking of the large estates and distributing the land among the peasants. This program is opposed by the landowners who supported General Franco.

Meanwhile, life in Spain continues under conditions similar to those which prevail in wartime. Prices of food are high, so much so that the average daily wage of a worker is less than the cost of a single dinner in a restaurant. White bread is unobtainable. Only fruits are plentiful. Travel is permitted only with the consent of the military authorities.



THE EMPIRE

The Holy Roman Empire at the time of the crusades as shown against a map of modern Europe.

Historical Backgrounds

By David S. Muzzey and Paul D. Miller

Hitler and the Holy Roman Empire

IF the ambitions of the Nazis are realized, perhaps the most significant fact of the twentieth century will be the rise of Germany to a position of dominance in Europe. For, it is apparent that Hitler has set as his goal not merely the restoration of Germany's prewar position, but the actual domination of the entire continent. He dreams of giving to Germany the place of power and influence once enjoyed by the Roman Empire, or of restoring the idea of the Holy Roman Empire of the middle ages and early modern period of history. It is not inconceivable that Hitler regards himself as a second Charlemagne whose mission it is to restore a mighty empire in Europe, dominated and controlled by the German Reich.



DAVID S. MUZZEY

Ever since the annexation of Czechoslovakia by Germany, the idea of the revival of the Holy Roman Empire has been widely played upon by German propagandists. In an address given shortly after the destruction of Czechoslovakia, Hitler referred as follows to this ancient German empire. "Long before an American continent had been discovered, the Reich existed, not merely in its present extent, but with the addition of many regions and provinces which have since been lost." In seeking to subdue Poland and spread his influence over other countries of central and eastern Europe, does Hitler look upon himself as a twentieth-century Holy Roman Emperor? At least, he has given the idea that by incorporating foreign peoples into the German nation, he is restoring an association which once existed.

The Holy Roman Empire

The Holy Roman Empire should not be confused with the earlier Roman Empire, which, at its peak, included the greater part of Europe, the north coast of Africa, and extended into Asia Minor. The Holy Roman Empire was a later development, coming after the barbarian invasions of the fifth century had destroyed the earlier empire and the unity which characterized it. It was an attempt to revive the Roman Empire, to reunite all Europe into a single political and religious unit. The Holy Roman Empire was regarded as the logical successor of the old Roman Empire, under the domination of German rulers.

The idea of the Holy Roman Empire dates from the coronation of Charlemagne as emperor in the year 800. When this Frankish ruler was crowned by the Pope, the Roman throne had been vacant for more than 300 years. Charlemagne's em-

pire extended to the greater part of the continent and was considered the logical successor of the old empire. The imperial title added nothing to Charlemagne's possessions and gave him not a single additional soldier or ship of war. Nevertheless, it revived the idea of a unified Europe and was the forerunner of the Holy Roman Empire.

The first of the Holy Roman Emperors laid his claim to the imperial scepter by virtue of the wide extent of his territorial possessions. Otto the Saxon had established his authority over a large part of central Europe and in Italy, and in 962 became the first of the rulers of the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation which lasted for nearly a thousand years.

Never a Strong Unit

The Holy Roman Empire was never a strong political unit with a government exerting unquestioned power over the territories and peoples which nominally came under its jurisdiction. The emperor ruled over no organized state, had no fortified capital, and no subject church. As the historian Fisher tells us:

The Holy Roman Emperor was a wanderer. His court moved from farm to farm, from town to town, and as he traveled, administering such justice as he might with the aid of his attendant clergy and nobles, his distant capital on the Tiber was in the hands now of the Pope but more often of a camarilla of turbulent Roman nobles. . . . In theory the Empire was conceived of as world-wide; but no Holy Roman Emperor exercised authority in France or Spain, in Britain or Scandinavia, in Russia or the widespread dominions of the Byzantine Empire.

Technically, the Holy Roman Empire lasted until Napoleon gave it the final death blow, considering himself as Charlemagne's successor and overlord of all Europe. The Empire had never been more than an ideal which failed of realization. Its influence and territorial boundaries changed with the power of the emperor at any given time. It was never able to unite the greater part of Europe as the Roman Empire had done, or as Charlemagne had done. During the Renaissance, it lost control of Italy, and from that time on, the term was used interchangeably with Germany, which, until after Napoleon, was largely a group of independent states.

Despite its general weakness and its failure to achieve the main purpose of its creation, the idea of the Holy Roman Empire has been revived by the Nazis of today to capture the imagination of the German people. It is used to justify the ambitions of the present rulers of Germany for overlordship of all Europe. Thus Hitler, while dreaming of restoring the golden age of the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation, is beholding a grandeur which was more imaginary than real.

Personalities in the News

WHEN Soviet Dictator Josef Stalin so abruptly reversed the course of Russian foreign policy by signing the surprise pact with Hitler, he upset long-standing political alignments and jolted empires. Yet it is a curious fact that this man who wields so much personal power holds no official dictatorial position in the Russian government. He is not the president, nor premier, nor even a cabinet member—but merely one of 37 members of the Presidium of the Soviet Congress. The real source of Stalin's power lies in his control of the Communist party of which he is the sole boss.

Stalin was born Josef Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili near Tiflis, on the Caspian Sea, in 1879. His parents were desperately poor, but managed to send him to a theological seminary which he left at the age of 19 to join the underground political movement which was trying to overthrow the czarist government. For nearly 20 years he worked tirelessly toward this single end. He changed his name to Stalin (Russian for steel), traveled constantly through Russia organizing, unifying, and rising through the party ranks in a series of slow, but well-calculated steps to power. Shrewd, persistent, almost fearless, Stalin remained in Russia during the darkest days while others fled into exile. Five times he was imprisoned. Four times he escaped. The last time he was liberated by the revolution.

During the last 20 years he has engaged in a different struggle—a personal battle for control of the victorious Communist party. Because of his control over the party organization, Stalin was able to oust Trotsky, his nearest rival, a short time after Lenin's death, in 1924. The publicized trials and executions in Russia during the last few years all reflect Stalin's battle to maintain control of the party machine, and through them he has proved himself as adept and thorough in stamping out rebellion as he formerly was in fomenting it.

Although undisputed master of Russia today, Stalin bears little resemblance to a dictator. Dressing in the Russian peasant's blouse and cap, with trousers tucked into his boots, Stalin displays a very casual manner, puffing constantly upon his pipe, appearing in public rarely, and never indulging in oratory. His face, Asiatic and secretive, is like a mask—sometimes shrewd and crafty, sometimes revealing the kindly benevolence of an elderly bear. Sparing of speech and gestures, slow at reaching decisions, Stalin can be unwavering and incredibly ruthless once his mind is made up. An example of this may be seen in the manner in which he dealt with a peasant noncooperation campaign in 1932-33. When the peasants of the Ukraine refused to grow any more grain than they needed for themselves, Stalin sent the army out and took away by force what little they had grown. In the famine that followed, several millions of peasants starved to death.

In spite of the mass purges and artificial famines, Stalin is not considered bloodthirsty. His mind is more like that of a machine which drives inexorably toward its goal.



JOSEF STALIN

goal, no matter who may stand in the way, and no matter what the cost. His office employees show little fear of him. He speaks to them quietly, courteously, and with little show of formality. He is a hard worker and reads a great deal in the modest apartment he occupies in the Kremlin, or in his more sumptuous 10-acre country place a few miles outside of Moscow.

WHEN Wendell L. Willkie attended the state university of Indiana many years ago, another student was Paul V. McNutt. Willkie was a leader of the "rebels" of the campus, inveighed against the fraternities and the faculty, and even preached socialism. McNutt was a fraternity leader and socially prominent. Today, both men are being pushed for the presidential nomination, McNutt as the standard-bearer of the New Deal Democrats and Willkie as a Republican and spokesman for businessmen. As a matter of fact, during the last year or so, Willkie has been one of the most articulate spokesmen of business opposition to President Roosevelt's program. As head of the giant Commonwealth and Southern public utility system, whose properties in Tennessee were recently sold to the Tennessee Valley Authority, he has had occasion to air his views with respect to the government's program.

Mr. Willkie's rise in the business world has had a Horatio Alger quality about it. As head of the Commonwealth and Southern, he receives a salary of \$75,000 a year—as large as that which Mr. Roose-



WENDELL L. WILLKIE

velt has as President of the United States. Son of a German lawyer who had immigrated to the United States to escape from Prussian autocracy, he decided to follow in the footsteps of both parents, his mother having been the first woman lawyer admitted to the bar in Indiana.

After returning from France at the close of the World War, Mr. Willkie became attorney for a tire company in Akron, Ohio, and within 10 years became one of the most influential lawyers in the state. He dabbled in politics by supporting the elder LaFollette's progressive movement. In 1929, he became attorney for the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation and four years later was made president of the organization.

Wendell Willkie has been called "the most argumentative businessman in the United States." He has always been interested in politics, was a delegate to the 1924 Democratic convention and supported Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932. But he is not pleased with the program put into effect by the Roosevelt administration. He is opposed to its centralized control and regulation of business and to its competition with the private utility companies. He would probably class himself as a liberal of the Jefferson type, believing in free enterprise, free competition, and free trade. Despite his former Democratic affiliations, a number of influential Republicans are of the opinion that he would make an excellent candidate of their party to oppose the New Deal in 1940.



NYA PHOTO
HOBBYISTS

Student Interests

ACCORDING to a study made by Dr. G. M. Blair of the University of Illinois, it was found that high school students of superior mental ability were generally more active in school affairs than those of inferior mental ability. They more frequently had hobbies; read more books on biography, history, science, and travel; preferred generally such outdoor sports as hunting, fishing, boating, and camping instead of competitive school athletics. It was found that the more gifted students were far more interested in world affairs than the less gifted students.

Many superior pupils were school officers and leaders, whereas practically none of the inferior pupils were in these categories. On the other hand, inferior pupils took part in sports and athletics much more frequently than the gifted pupils.

Reading, building models of airplanes and boats, photography, and writing were the favorite hobbies of the gifted pupils. Boys in the ungifted group listed collecting most often as their hobby; the girls listed sewing, knitting, and cooking.

Thirty-two per cent of the mentally superior boys listed mathematics as their favorite subject as compared to only eight per cent of the inferior boys. Shop was the best-liked subject of the mentally inferior boys, and home economics of the mentally inferior girls. English was given as the preferred subject by the superior girls.

It is not to be supposed, of course, that one who likes activities which are popular with poor students is himself a poor student, or that one who likes activities usually chosen by the better students is himself on the upper levels. Many exceptions to the general rule are naturally found. The Illinois study is interesting merely as an indication of the activities more frequently chosen by different classes of students.

NYA Information

IT is estimated that, during the present school year, the National Youth Administration will assist nearly half a million high school and college students. The main purpose of this governmental agency is to help students remain in school who would otherwise be compelled to discontinue. The amount of money given to each student is small, but it frequently means the difference between continuing in school and withdrawing. High school stu-

dents may receive from \$3 to \$6 a month; college students from \$10 to \$20.

Responsibility for the selection of students to receive aid from the NYA rests with the school authorities. Students seeking such assistance should apply to their principal. They must be between the ages of 16 and 25 to be eligible. In high school, they must maintain a satisfactory standing in at least three-fourths of their scholastic work. In order to earn the money they receive, students are assigned work by the authorities—work which is genuinely useful and which does not displace regular employees.

Worth Remembering

The great merchant, Marshall Field, once made a list of "Twelve Things to Remember." Here it is:

The value of time
The success of perseverance
The pleasure of working
The dignity of simplicity
The worth of character
The power of kindness
The influence of example
The obligation of duty
The wisdom of economy
The virtue of patience
The improvement of talent
The joy of originating

"In a Library"

Students of history should find particularly interesting the following poem by Elinor Lennen, which appeared recently in the *New York Times*:

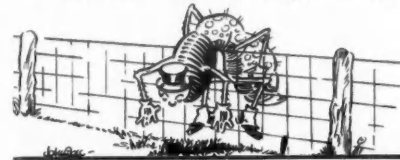
A thousand years wheel past me as a day.
I turn a page and history comes back
As vividly as when it went away.
Black magic this: the alphabet's thin track
Has carried on these fragile, narrow rails
The essence of man's life upon the earth:
His fine, heroic deeds; his fancy's tales;
His aspirations toward a richer worth.
I choose a volume, and a continent
Rewards my reach. I cross the seven seas
With strokes as swift and bold as my intent
To launch on any voyage that I please.
With time and space subdued to my command,
I conquest while I sit with book in hand.

—ELINOR LENNEN

Do You Keep Up With the News?

(For answers to the following questions, turn to page 8, column 4)

1. The Congress which adjourned last month was (a) the 64th, (b) the 73rd, (c) the 76th, (d) the 81st.
2. The Republican party has a majority in the House of Representatives. True or false?
3. One of these statements is true; which is it? (a) Congress revised the neutrality laws. (b) It appropriated over a billion dollars more than it had in the previous session.



4. Is the purpose of the Hatch Bill to (a) keep the country out of war, (b) keep certain classes of federal employees out of politics, or (c) to change the date of Thanksgiving to November 23?
5. What is the name of the leader of the German-American Bund, who recently testified before the Dies Committee?
6. Does the United States Constitution make any references to a third term?
7. If not reelected, when will President Roosevelt go out of office?
8. What son of a former President has indicated that he will run for the presidency in 1940?
9. The former governor of what state has been indicted by a federal grand jury?
10. Last month was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of a famous American author, whose stories include "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" and "The Luck of the Roaring Camp." Who was he?
11. Woodrow Wilson's son-in-law was recently made high commissioner to the Philippines. What is his name?
12. Our treaty with Japan, recently denounced, included among other things the stipulation that Japan should receive the same treatment and privileges as we accord any other power. What is the common name for such a clause?
13. An attempt is being made to deport Harry Bridges on which of these grounds: because (a) he entered the country without a passport, (b) he is wanted in Australia for murder, (c) he is claimed to belong to a party which is believed to advocate the forcible overthrow of the government, (d) Australians are not allowed to become CIO organizers.
14. In the British cabinet, who holds the position corresponding to that of Cordell Hull in the U. S. cabinet?
15. In the event of a European war, Maurice Gustave Gamelin would assume control of the combined armies of Great Britain and France. True or false?
16. The Vistula is the name of which of these: (a) a river which flows through Poland and empties at Danzig, (b) a super-dreadnaught being built for the Italian navy, (c) the hotel where General Franco has his headquarters?
17. Chile and several other South American countries are up in arms against Franco for one of these reasons: (a) because they have extreme Leftist governments, (b) because Franco is refusing to pay back South American loans, (c) because he will not recognize Chile's right to harbor Loyalist refugees in her Madrid embassy, (d) because Franco is suspected of imperialistic designs on South America.
18. The time required to ship goods from New York to San Francisco would be cut down by several days if what development, now under consideration, were carried out?
19. Who used the term "straddlebug"?
20. The following men are all vitally involved in Germany's controversy with Poland over the question of Danzig. Pair them off

with their correct positions listed immediately below.

- (i) Karl J. Burckhardt
- (ii) Albert Foerster
- (iii) Ignaz Moscicki
- (iv) Joachim von Ribbentrop
- (v) Edward Smigly-Rydz

- (a) "strong man" of Poland.
- (b) leader of Nazi party in Danzig.
- (c) German foreign minister.
- (d) president of Poland.
- (e) League commissioner in Danzig.



with their correct positions listed immediately below.

- (i) Karl J. Burckhardt
- (ii) Albert Foerster
- (iii) Ignaz Moscicki
- (iv) Joachim von Ribbentrop
- (v) Edward Smigly-Rydz

- (a) "strong man" of Poland.
- (b) leader of Nazi party in Danzig.
- (c) German foreign minister.
- (d) president of Poland.
- (e) League commissioner in Danzig.

Vocational Outlook

The Law

IN the first of this series of articles on vocational opportunities, we shall consider law because it is one of the professions which is seriously considered by young men in high school. First, we shall take up certain of the unfavorable conditions prevailing in the legal profession. It is one of the more overcrowded fields. Already there are more than enough lawyers to handle the legal business of the country, and yet the law schools continue to enroll some 40,000 new students every year. Every year, admissions to the bar in every state are double the number of retirements. Unless a young man has exceptional ability, therefore, he should not seriously consider law as a profession.

The second disadvantage is the length of time and the amount of money required for preparation and the difficulty of becoming established as a lawyer. The better law schools require at least two years of college work before they will accept applicants. The regular law courses require an additional three years, if full time is devoted to study; for evening or part-time courses four years or more are required. There is no assurance, after this long period of preparation, that one will be able to pass the bar examination which is required in all states. Half of all those who take the examinations fail, and it is safe to say that from a fourth to a third of all who pass can do no more than eke out a bare existence.

At best, initial salaries in the legal profession are low. Young lawyers begin to earn money more slowly than members of almost any other profession. For the first five years of practice, they can do little more than make ends meet. If they obtain positions with regularly established law firms, their earnings are likely to be \$50 or \$75 a month, seldom more than \$100. If they open offices of their own, their plight is no better. At least half of the

lawyers in the country are making no more than a modest living.

The situation in the top half of the nation's lawyers is entirely different. Since the average annual income of all lawyers is more than \$4,000, and since the lower half of them earn less than \$2,500, we can see how high the incomes in the upper brackets really are. Those who earn good or luxurious livings in the legal profession constitute but a small percentage of the 215,000 lawyers of the country.

Having discussed the major disadvantages, we may now turn to the advantages of a legal career. The brilliant lawyer has a wide field for a happy and successful life. If he has real ability, there is almost no limit to the achievements he may make. As we have pointed out, salaries in the top ranks are unusually high. The lawyer is one of the most respected members of the community. Training in law, moreover, offers a young man excellent opportunities for employment in other lines of work. It is especially useful for a business career. It is helpful to those who aspire to a political career or to a judgeship.

Furthermore, the opportunities in the field of law are extremely diversified. In addition to the general legal practice, the lawyer may specialize in one of a dozen branches of law, such as civil law, which deals with damage suits, admiralty law, involving ocean trade and accidents at sea, criminal law, which has to do with the defense of clients accused of committing crimes, patent law, and the whole field of



GALLOWAY
COURTROOM—THE LAWYER'S SCENE OF ACTION

corporation law—which offers great opportunities to the lawyer of ability.

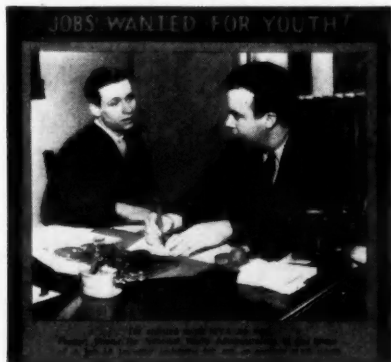
One who is contemplating a law career would do well to consider all these advantages and weigh them against the disadvantages. He should determine whether he has the financial resources for the long period of preparation. He should, while still in high school, analyze himself to see whether he possesses the necessary qualifications. If he is not an excellent student, is not a quick thinker, and does not possess ability as a speaker, he should not seriously consider the legal profession. He must be a good mixer and have the ability to make friends. If one feels that he has these qualifications, he might well spend one year in a law school, as a testing period. If he does not rank in the top half of his class during this period, his chances of success are not good and he would do well to turn to some other field.

Vocabulary Quiz

(For correct answers, see page 8, column 4)

Of the four words which appear after each word in italics, select the one which is most nearly associated with the italicized word.

- Staple*: caviar, cavalry, water, flour.
Ricochet: dance, bullet, pony, laughter.
Mendacity: music, Mexico, humor, lie.
Indigo: color, Indian, shovel, anger.
Emolument: money, salve, girl, marble.
Axiom: Hitler, school, woodshed, truth.
Bequest: ask, receive, death, education.
Epitome: tombstone, summary, flute, anger.
Igloo: gelatin, Aztec, snow, adhesive.
Ration: food, logic, excuse, warning.



APPEAL
A poster used by the National Youth Administration in one of its job-hunt campaigns.

Ten-Point Program for American Democracy Advanced for Students

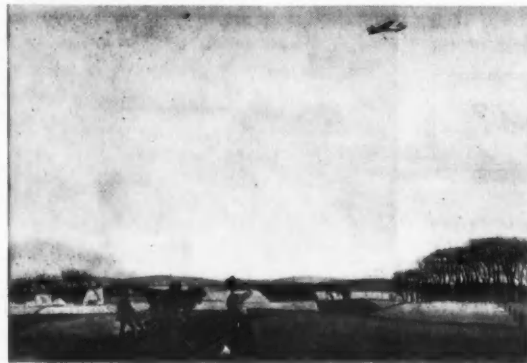
(Concluded from page 1, column 1)

1. Political education. The first necessity is that we improve the quality of American citizenship. If the ship of state is to be steered safely through dangerously troubled waters, the crew must be well trained. Young citizens, upon whom will rest the responsibility of making wise decisions, must be taught how to find out the facts about events and problems, how to weigh evidence, how to judge opinions expressed by others, how to form independent and enlightened judgments. They do not acquire ability of this kind without effort. Many citizens never acquire it. That is why so many people are influenced by demagogues and self-seekers, why so many great problems are ignored or mishandled.

A democracy may fail to train its citizens to do the complex work required of them, and yet it may get along fairly well when the sailing is smooth. But in an age when foundations are crumbling all over the world, a democracy cannot afford to be neglectful. It must train its citizens to govern.

Democracy's most responsible agency for training citizens is the school. The schools can give young men and women practice in studying the problems of citizenship in a scientific spirit. If such practice is not obtained in the school, it probably will not come from any other source. School authorities who refuse to give training in the study of our great current problems surely fail to understand the requirements of these tragic times.

2. Health. If a nation is to be glorious and powerful, its people must be strong. A healthy, vigorous population is essential. If vitality declines, progress in no direction can be long continued.



AN AMERICAN DREAM

Sooner or later the nation itself will decline.

We must find out, therefore, how to preserve the health and strength of Americans. In our effort to find the answer to that question we shall run into many difficult problems. But we must find out the facts about the health of the American people. We must discover points at which effort toward improvement should be directed, and we should give consideration to different points of view about remedies.

3. Housing. Many Americans live in city slums or in rural slums—in tenements or shacks which are comfortless and unsanitary. Those who live in such squalid quarters are not likely to be strong of body, and their environment does not make for high-mindedness. If we are to make the country safe and strong, if we are to make it indeed "America the Beautiful," we must tackle the housing problem in a big way. When we get to the point of inquiring exactly how we shall go about it to achieve this result, we shall find complexities and difficulties. We shall be in the midst of controversial issues. But however difficult these problems may be, the objective of a better-housed America must be kept before us.

4. Conservation. No civilization can long endure if the natural resources upon which it is based are exhausted. "Is the United States a permanent country?" asks the geographer, J. Russell Smith. And

he answers: "If we continue to destroy, waste, burn, and throw away valuable things as we have for the last hundred years, the United States cannot be a permanent country. It is even now a shrinking country. . . . Every year the United States has less good land than the year before. . . . Every year the United States has less of useful minerals and less wood than the year before." A great American historian predicts that America will be on the decline in a hundred years because our natural resources will be exhausted and our soil depleted. It is not too late, however, to preserve the foundations of American greatness by a thoroughgoing and determined program of conservation.

5. Unemployment. When millions of people are unemployed it means not only that these millions are in distress, but it means danger to American democracy. People who are out of work over a long period tend to lose hope. They are likely to go in the direction either of communism or fascism, or they may follow demagogues of any sort. A hopeless people are a source of weakness in a democracy.

There must be opportunity for youth in America, and opportunity in fact for all the people. Work must be found for all. This is one of our most complex and most difficult problems, but it cannot be ignored. Those who have the power to study and to think can render no more patriotic service than to use their talents in the effort to find the solution of the problem of unemployment.

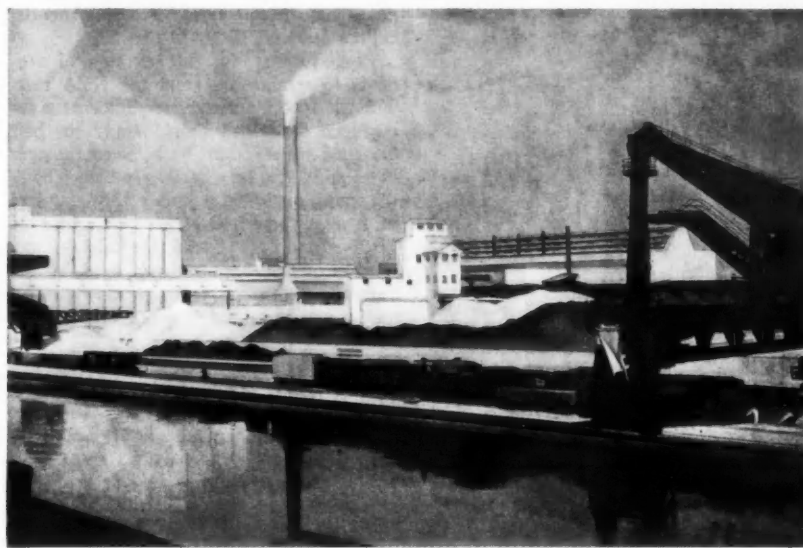
6. Purchasing power. We must find a solution to the problem of making full use of our resources in order that standards of living may be progressively raised. How can we produce as much as we need and buy as much as we produce? There are many theories, radical, progressive, and conservative, concerning the solution of this problem, but the problem itself stands out as a challenge to those who wish to make America stable and secure.

7. Financial support of government. The government is obliged to engage in many activities which cost money. But the nation will not be safe until a way is found to carry on these governmental activities on a sound financial basis. We must discover the most equitable forms of taxation and must adopt an attitude toward taxation which will make it possible to pay as we go for essential governmental services.

8. Honest and efficient government. However noble the purposes of a people may be, national failure and deterioration will come unless government is administered honestly and efficiently. There can be no sound and permanent progress unless our counties, cities, states, and our nation can do away with corruption in office, unless they can become free of selfish forces, unless they can put the work of government upon a clean and sound basis.

9. Freedom. Whatever the strains and stresses of the national life may be, we must maintain, in war or in peace, the spirit and practice of personal liberty. There must be freedom of speech and of press. There must be no discrimination against race or class. If, as time goes on, the government assumes new responsibilities and increases its activities, it may be hard to maintain the freedom of the individual. But if it is not maintained, democracy will perish. We must learn how to have strong government without abuse of liberty—without resort to the tactics of fascism and communism.

10. Educational opportunity. We must maintain equality of educational opportunity. This means not only that all children shall have an opportunity to go



AMERICAN LANDSCAPE

(From a painting by Charles Sheeler. From "Charles Sheeler," by Constance Rourke. Harcourt, Brace and Company.)

to school until they are grown, but that each one shall have a chance to pursue the studies which will serve him best. No longer can we be satisfied with an education which prepares everyone to go to college whether all intend to go or not. We must have education through the processes of which each individual's interests and aptitudes are discovered and each one's peculiar abilities are given free play.

To Realize the Objectives

We ask our readers not to be content to study these objectives, but to work for them. We ask them to find out, through the method of investigation and discussion, how each objective can be realized. We ask that conclusions be based upon evidence and that they be formed in a spirit of tolerance and fair play. As the weeks go by, we shall bring up the different items in this 10-point program for separate consideration and more complete treatment.

CHARLES A. BEARD
FELIX MORLEY
HAROLD G. MOULTON
DAVID S. MUZZEY
WALTER E. MYER

Answer Keys

Do You Keep Up With the News?

(1) The 76th; (2) False; (3) (b); (4) (b); (5) Fritz Kuhn; (6) No; (7) Jan. 20, 1941; (8) Robert A. Taft; (9) Louisiana; (10) Bret Harte; (11) Francis B. Sayre; (12) "most-favored nation"; (13) (c); (14) Viscount Halifax; (15) True; (16) (a); (17) (c); (18) a Nicaraguan canal; (19) President Roosevelt; (20) (i) and (e); (ii) and (b); (iii) and (d); (iv) and (c); (v) and (a).

Vocabulary Quiz

staple, flour	axiom, truth
ricochet, bullet	bequest, death
mendacity, lie	epitome, summary
indigo, color	igloo, snow
emolument, money	ration, food

PRONUNCIATIONS: Croat (kroe'ah't), Josef Stalin (yoe-zeff' stah-leen'), Lebensraum (lay'bens-rowm—ow as in how), Danzig (dahn'tsik), Gdynia (g-deen'yah), Vistula (vis'tue-lah), Smigly-Rydz (smig'wee-ritz'), Foerster (fur'ster), Burckhardt (boork'hahrt'), von Ribbentrop (fon' rib-ben-troap), Moe-sicki (moe-sheet'skee).

Smiles

Elderly Lady: "Isn't it wonderful how these filling station people know exactly where to set up a pump and get gas?" —ADVANCE

Caller: "Well, well, well, so your name is Janie and you're five years old. And what do you plan to do when you get as big as your mother?"
Janie: "Diet." —SELECTED

Customer: "I don't like the looks of that haddock."
Fish Dealer: "Lady, if it's looks you're after, why don't you buy a goldfish?" —SELECTED

"I understand your daughter is a finished soprano."
"No, not yet, but the neighbors almost got her last night." —CAPPER'S WEEKLY

Boss: "The job is yours on one condition."
Terry: "That's easy. I entered college last year on six." —SELECTED

The plumber rang the bell and, as it happened, both the master and mistress of the house came to the door. As they stood in the hall the husband said, "I wish before we go upstairs to acquaint you with the trouble."
"I'm very pleased to meet you, ma'am," said the plumber. —THE LARK

A lady gazed despairingly at the huckster's wagon, fingered some of the fruit, and then said, "Yes, they are not bad gooseberries, but they are very dirty."

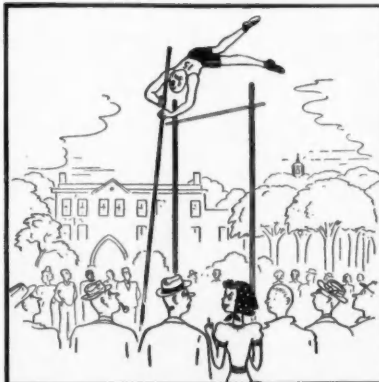
"Dirty," came the indignant reply. "D'ye think I can wash 'em and part their hair in the middle for five cents a pound these hard times?" —SELECTED

"Your daughter says she asks only for pin money."
"Yes, but the first pin she wanted had two rubies and a star sapphire in it." —NORTH WIND

Judge: "And what is the verdict of the jury?"
Foreman: "We find the defendant is not guilty, your honor, but we recommend that you warn him not to do it again." —REVIVED

Teacher: "How old is your father?"
Tommy: "Thirty-eight, sir."
Teacher: "Well, I must get you homework more suited to his age." —GRIT

There was a little boy in kindergarten whose coat was so difficult to fasten that the teacher went to his assistance. As she tugged at the hook, she said, "Did your mother hook this coat for you?"
"No," was the astounding reply, "she bought it." —COMMERCE GUSHER



"BUT JOHN, IT'S SO SILLY. . . IT'S SO HIGH HE COULD WALK UNDER IT!"
LLOYD IN AMERICAN MAGAZINE